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COSFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1957.

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ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of Cosford in the County of West Suffolk for the year ending 31st December, 1957.

Public Health Offices,
8, Whiting Street,
Bury St. Edmunds.
November, 1958.

To:-
The Chairman & Members of the
Rural District Council of Cosford.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your favourable consideration my Twenty-second Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, being that for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

Much of the material for this report has been supplied by the Public Health Inspectors, Mr. Hine and Mr. Panks - material has also been supplied by Mr. Durrant, Clerk of the Council. To all of these, my colleagues, I acknowledge my indebtedness and offer my thanks.

Dr. D. A. McCracken, County Medical Officer of Health, West Suffolk, throughout another year has been a real help.

My thanks are also offered to Col. Sir Charles Rowley, Chairman, and all members of the Public Health Committee for their understanding, enthusiasm and support.

I regret that the production of this report has been delayed owing to my protracted illness.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT H. CLAYTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.
(a) Medical. One part-time Medical Officer of Health.

ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (Durham), Cert.Mental Deficiency and Allied Subjects (London), appointed 1st February, 1937.

This Officer does not engage in private practice but holds in addition the following appointments:-

Medical Officer of Health, Newmarket U.D.C.) Appointed 1st July, 1936.
Mildenhall R.D.C.)
Thingoe R.D.C.)
Thedwastre R.D.C. Appointed 1st July, 1938.

(b) Others. One Public Health Inspector,
G. H. HINE, M.I.MUNE, Meat & Other Foods Certificate R.S.I.
Appointed 1st May, 1947.

Mr. Hine is also Surveyor to the Council.

One Additional Public Health Inspector,
E. A. PANKS, M.A.P.H.I., Meat & Other Foods Certificate R.S.I., M.Inst. Housing.
Appointed 17th July, 1947.

Public Health Committee.

Col. Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. - Chairman.
Rev. H. C. Butler - Vice-Chairman.

Mr. C. A. Alderton.
Miss I. O. C. Baldry.
Mr. H. Boyle.
Lt.Gen.Sir Harold Carrington.
Mr. T. C. Dawson.
Mr. F. D. Gales.
Mr. H. P. Knott.
Mr. F. G. W. Letts.
Mr. T. I. Horrex.
Mr. K. S. Morgan.
Mr. F. E. Woodgate.

MR. J. E. LADBROOK, J.P., CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.
MRS. C. N. McGEORGE, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.
MR. C. A. DURRANT, CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

SECTION A.
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS. Area .. .. .. 48,530 acres.

	1957.	(1956)	(1955)
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population.	9,390	(9,390)	(9,470)
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book	3,368	(3,371)	(3,364)
Rateable Value	66,250	(£67,585)	(£36,495)
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£274.3.4.	(£275)	(£150)

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	Total.			Male.			Female.		
Live Births.	1957	(1956)	(1955)	1957	(1956)	(1955)	1957	(1956)	(1955)
Legitimate.	124	(112)	(125)	65	(54)	(65)	59	(58)	(60)
Illegitimate	6	(8)	(6)	2	(5)	(2)	4	(3)	(4)
Stillbirths.									
Legitimate	5	(1)	(3)	3	(1)	(Nil)	2	(Nil)	(3)
Illegitimate	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)
Deaths.	113	(147)	(144)	55	(80)	(74)	58	(67)	(70)
Deaths under One Year.	4	(3)	(8)	1	(1)	(6)	3	(2)	(2)

	Cosford.			England & Wales.		
	1957	(1956)	(1955)	1957	(1956)	(1955)
Birth Rate. (Live Births per 1000 population.)	13.8	(12.8)	(13.8)	16.1	(15.7)	(15.0)
Comparability Factor, Births.	1.14	(1.15)	(1.15)			
Corrected Birth Rate.	15.7	(14.7)	(15.9)			
Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births.	37.0	(8.3)	(22.4)	22.4	(23.0)	(23.1)
Death Rate per 1000 resident population.	12.0	(15.7)	(15.2)	11.5	(11.7)	(11.7)
Comparability Factor, Deaths.	0.81	(0.81)	(0.75)			
Corrected Death Rate.	9.72	(12.7)	(11.4)			
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.						
All infants per 1000 live births.	30.8	(25.0)	(61.1)	23.0	(23.8)	(24.9)
Legitimate Infants per 1000 Legitimate births.	14.2	(26.8)	(64.0)			
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 Illegitimate births.	166.6	(Nil)	(Nil)			

The four deaths of infants under one year of age were 3 legitimate children and 1 illegitimate :-

Male, 3 months.	Congenital heart disease.
Female, 10 mins.	Asphyxia Neonatorum.
Female, 3 months.	Broncho-Pneumonia.
Female, 4 months.	Hydrocephalus.

The following table gives the causes and the number of deaths occurring during 1957. The grand totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures.

	Males.	Females.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, Other.	-	1
3. Syphilitic disease.	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases	1	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, Stomach.	1	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	1	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, Breast.	-	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.	-	1
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.	5	7
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	-
16. Diabetes.	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	12	17
18. Coronary disease, angina.	11	4
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	4
20. Other heart disease	9	10
21. Other circulatory disease	1	3
22. Influenza	2	2
23. Pneumonia.	4	2
24. Bronchitis.	2	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea.	-	-
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	1	-
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases.	1	3
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	-	-
34. All other accidents.	1	-
35. Suicide.	1	1
36. Homicide & operations of war.	-	-
	55	58

The following table gives the causes and the number of deaths occurring during 1957. The grand totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures.

	Males.	Females.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, Other.	-	1
3. Syphilitic disease.	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases	1	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, Stomach.	1	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus.	1	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, Breast.	-	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.	-	1
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.	5	7
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	-
16. Diabetes.	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	12	17
18. Coronary disease, angina.	11	4
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	4
20. Other heart disease	5	10
21. Other circulatory disease	1	3
22. Influenza	2	2
23. Pneumonia.	4	2
24. Bronchitis.	2	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea.	-	-
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	1	-
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases.	1	3
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	-	-
34. All other accidents.	1	-
35. Suicide.	1	1
36. Homicide & operations of war.	-	-
	55	58

SECTION B.
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service provides the District with an excellent bacteriological service - for some parts of the District it is more convenient to use the Ipswich Laboratory, under the directorship of Dr. P. Martin, for the rest of the District the Laboratory at Cambridge, under the directorship of Dr. R.M. Fry, is preferable. Both Dr. Martin and Dr. Fry have proved most ready to discuss and advise on any epidemiological or similar problem.

Chemical analyses are carried out by Dr. S. Greenburgh, Public Analyst, Tenison Road, Cambridge, who also gives an efficient and helpful service.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. These services since July 1953 have been provided directly by the County Council under the direction of Dr. D. A. McCracken, the County Medical Officer of Health.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. The West Suffolk County Council District Nurse Midwives carry out these duties.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. The West Suffolk County Council hold Infant Welfare Clinics in Cosford at 3 centres:-

Bildeston,	Chapel School Room.	1st Wednesday in each month.
Boxford,	Village Hall.	2nd " " " "
Lavenham,	Guildhall.	2nd Tuesday each month.

(e) HOSPITALS. The use of hospitals by Cosford residents is indicated by the following information with regard to live births and deaths:-

Only 69 (53%) of the 130 live births took place at the resident's own home in the Cosford District.

Of the 113 deaths, 68 (60%) occurred at the residents own home in the district. Of the remaining 45 there were 29 in hospitals, viz:-

3 Bury St. Edmunds,	(St. Mary's Hospital)
4 " " "	(West Suffolk Hospital)
6 Ipswich,	(East Suffolk Hospital)
11 Sudbury,	(Walnuttree Hospital)
1 Romford	(Old Church Hospital)
1 London	(British Legion Hospital)
1 Sudbury,	(St.Leonard's Hospital)
1 Ipswich,	(St. Helen's Hospital)
1 Northwood,	(Mount Vernon Hospital)

SECTION C.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. During the year, almost the whole of the District has been supplied from the Council's own source at Semer. The arrangements which had previously been in force whereby a large amount of water was drawn in bulk from the Thingoe R.D.C. came to an end, no water being drawn from this source during the year, although it is still possible to use this supply at very short notice in the event of an emergency.

The Boxford pumping station was taken out of service in October 1957; the only other source of supply remaining in operation being the small one serving the Elmsett housing site and a few neighbouring cottages.

Work continued on the construction of the two subsidiary water towers each of 100,000 gallons. At the end of the year work was in hand on the tank at Polstead, whilst at Lavenham a start had been made on the foundations.

A bulk supply to the Air Ministry at Wattisham Airfield commenced in July and the amounts taken each month were as follows:-

July	-	1,700,000
August	-	1,798,000
September	-	1,739,000
October	-	1,414,000
November	-	1,407,000
December	-	1,408,000
		9,466,000 gallons.

Many more miles of mains were laid during the year in the Gipping Rural District, with a consequent increase in the amount of water taken in bulk by that Authority. The following table gives the monthly figures:-

January	-	1,729,000
February	-	1,825,000
March	-	1,990,000
April	-	2,591,000
May	-	2,928,000
June	-	2,494,000
July	-	2,562,000
August	-	2,759,000
September	-	3,253,000
October	-	3,290,000
November	-	3,397,000
December	-	3,590,000
		32,408,000 gallons.

The Average daily pumping figure at the end of December was 390,000 gallons compared with 240,000 gallons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

A sample of the water was submitted to the Analyst on the 24th October for chemical analysis and was reported upon as follows:-

"

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Appearance when received: clear: trace whitish deposit.
Nature of deposit vegetable matter.
Colour faintly yellow. Odour Nil.
Reaction faintly alkaline P.H. 7.6. Taste satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen.	0.01	Hardness as CaCO3	
Albuminoid nitrogen.	negligible trace.	Total	360
Nitrate nitrogen:	0.5.	Carbonate (Temporary)	290
Nitrite nitrogen:	nil.	Non- " (permanent)	70
Chlorine as chlorides:	164	Alkalinity as CaCO3	290
Oxygen absorbed (4 hr. 27°C)	0.26	Free carbon dioxide	16
		Total solids (at 180°C)	655
		Iron (total)	0.5
		Metals in solution other than iron - nil.	

OPINION.

This water is of very good organic quality and the analysis shows no sign of pollution. The analytical results are very similar to those obtained with the previous sample, but that was a raw water whereas the present sample has been aerated. The iron content of this sample is only about half that of the previous sample, probably because of the aeration, and the remaining iron does not appear to be deposited on standing. The total hardness of the water is approximately 25° Clark, about 20° of which is temporary. Metallic contamination other than iron was absent and the reaction of the water was on the alkaline side of neutrality. Corrosive action on metals is therefore not to be expected.

In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes. "

LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD.

Water samples taken for bacteriological examination in the Cosford Rural District totalled 88 and gave the following results:-

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
From Public Mains	77	6
From Private Supplies	-	5

The unsatisfactory samples from main supplies were found to be contaminated taps - repeat samples were taken in each case and found to be satisfactory.

Owners of the private supplies, where unsatisfactory samples were taken, were given advice on the sterilisation of their supplies, and where mains water was available persuaded to take a mains supply.

Only two leaks occurred in the mains during the year; these were both at the Great Green housing site at Cockfield.

An extension of the mains in small diameter pipe was carried out in April to serve Priory Farm and Gate Farm, Elmsett, and the adjoining cottages, a total of 10 dwellings.

The table on page 7 shows the number of houses within the district at the end of 1957 with a mains water supply. To this figure can be added 3 dwellings connected to the mains supply of the Melford R.D.C.

It will be seen that some 82% have a supply of mains water into the house and 5% have a standpipe supply.

The increase in the above figures during the last twelve months has not been large. However, with a relatively small number of houses not connected to the mains, it is becoming increasingly difficult to effect a very large improvement.

An analysis of the 156 houses on the route of the mains but not connected gives the following information:-

Vacant Category 5 houses	8
Vacant houses	7
Occupiers using mains water from standpipes but over 200' distant and not liable to water rate	6
Houses having borewells or similar satisfactory supplies	53
Houses having shallow wells or other doubtful supplies	82
Total:	156

Efforts are being made to persuade the owners to connect their houses to the mains where the supplies are from doubtful sources. It is considered that 27 of these sources are unsatisfactory.

No carting of water was necessary during the year.

PARISH	TOTAL HOUSES			HOUSES IN PARISH WITH A PIPED WATER SUPPLY INTO THE HOUSE BY THE END OF THE YEAR									% into house (figures in brackets = standpiped)		Houses on Route of Mains not yet using water	Houses not on Route of Water Mains	Additional metered supplies for Business purposes
	in Parish	on Route of Water Mains	From Standpipe Within 200 ft.	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	Prior to 1950					
Aldham	49	43	-	42	35	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	83%	(-)	1	6	11
Bildeston	265	264	7	252	251	231	220	194	148	131	117	109	95%	(2½%)	5	1	12
Boxford	273	256	12	240	237	238	232	222	190	177	155	135	88%	(4½%)	4	17	18
Brent Eleigh	60	48	-	44	43	40	33	33	-	-	-	-	73%	(-)	4	12	1
Brettenham	101	99	-	99	99	98	87	86	75	75	75	75	98%	(-)	-	2	14
Chelsworth	55	52	-	29	29	29	16	13	-	-	-	-	53%	(-)	23	3	6
Cockfield	239	217	-	201	196	185	172	108	54	18	18	-	84%	(-)	16	22	38
Edwardstone	120	109	3	106	97	79	43	40	32	32	31	12	88%	(2½%)	-	11	7
Elmsett	119	103	5	81	82	73	32	32	26	18	17	17	68%	(-)	17	16	11
Groton	77	61	-	58	58	32	1	1	1	-	-	-	75%	(-)	3	16	7
Hitcham	216	191	41	147	144	143	113	106	92	91	91	91	68%	(19%)	3	25	21
Kersey	152	145	4	132	133	136	102	24	20	20	20	19	87%	(2½%)	9	7	17
Kettlebaston	29	22	-	22	19	20	19	19	-	-	-	-	76%	(-)	-	7	4
Lavenham	552	536	58	475	453	446	434	426	364	301	271	241	86%	(10½%)	3	16	36
Layham	132	105	-	90	86	77	64	8	8	-	-	-	68%	(-)	15	27	14
Lindsey	63	59	7	45	45	49	10	10	10	10	10	9	72%	(11%)	7	4	7
Milden	51	50	-	50	48	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	98%	(-)	-	1	10
Monks Eleigh	160	139	14	114	108	95	64	56	8	8	8	-	71%	(9%)	11	21	9
Nedging-with Naughton	100	97	24	71	71	66	59	56	49	49	48	48	71%	(24%)	2	3	21
Polstead	199	178	-	159	155	145	118	32	27	27	27	19	80%	(-)	19	21	21
Preston St. Mary	77	64	-	64	64	64	48	45	1	-	-	-	83%	(-)	-	13	10
Semer	58	47	-	35	34	30	14	-	-	-	-	-	60%	(-)	12	11	6
Thorpe Morieux	92	92	-	91	89	92	48	40	4	4	-	-	99%	(-)	1	-	15
Wattisham	42	42	-	41	41	40	32	32	-	-	-	-	98%	(-)	1	-	8
Whatfield	87	80	15	65	64	56	45	44	44	42	41	41	73%	(17%)	-	7	10
	3,368	3,099 92%	190 5½%	2,753 82%	2,681	2,532	2,006	1,627	1,153	1,003	929	816	82%	(5½%)	156 4½%	269 8%	334

(ii) Drainage & Sewerage

The three largest and most built-up parishes in the Rural District, (Bildeston, Lavenham and Boxford, including 20 houses in Sherbourne Street, Edwardstone), have modern sewerage and sewage disposal facilities. Although it is not possible on financial grounds to extend sewerage facilities to the remoter parts of these villages, facilities are available to serve 962 dwellings which represents 87% of the total houses in the three parishes. Of this number 883 (79½% of the total houses) are connected to the public sewers and have water closets. As illustrated in the following tables 92% of the dwellings which can be served by the public sewers have been provided with water closets.

This very high proportion of dwellings connected to the public sewers is accounted for by the co-operation of property owners and the financial inducement of £15 towards the cost of conversion of E.Cs. to W.Cs. offered by the Council where schemes were carried out within a stated time after the completion of the sewerage schemes.

Where the co-operation of owners has not been obtained, the Council have secured the provision of W.Cs. and drainage by Statutory Notices. The remaining dwellings on the routes of sewers but not yet provided with W.Cs. and drainage are mostly houses scheduled for slum clearance procedure.

The Council have given instructions to their Consulting Engineers to prepare schemes for the sewerage of the parishes of Kersey and Monks Eleigh.

Sewage Connections Village Schemes as at 31.12.57.

Parish	Total Houses in Parish	Houses on Route of Sewers	Houses on Sewer %	Percentage on route of Sewer Connected	Other Premises on Route Connected
Bildeston	265	243 (92%)	237 (89%)	98%	14 of 15
Boxford (with part of Edwardstone)	294	227 (77%)	201 (68%)	89%	11 of 15
Lavenham	552	492 (89%)	445 (81%)	90%	19 of 24
	1,111	962 (87%)	883 (79%)	92%	44 of 54

In addition to the three parish schemes, the Council has also provided sewerage systems and sewage disposal works at 12 housing sites within the Rural District. In some cases it has also been possible to arrange for neighbouring properties to be connected to the system.

The total number of houses provided with modern sewerage facilities by the Council by the end of 1957 was as follows:-

Parish	Total Houses in Parish	Houses served by sewers at 31.12.57.		Connected During							Prior to 1951
		No.	%	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	
Brettenham	101	8	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Bildeston	265	237	90%	1	13	41	50	78	54	-	-
Boxford	273	183	67%	14	4	14	16	73	62	-	-
Cockfield	239	44	18%	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	38
Edwardstone +	120	34	28%	4	3	-	1	8	5	12	1
Elmsett	119	24	20%	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	20
Hitcham	216	18	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Kersey	152	14	9%	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	6
Lavenham	552	445	81%	17	17	23	52	37	89	202	8
Layham	132	17	13%	1	-	4	4	4	-	-	4
Milden	51	4	8%	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Monks Eleigh	160	8	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Polstead	199	27	14%	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	15
Thorpe Morieux	92	8	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Whatfield	87	38	44%	-	4	-	13	-	-	-	21
	2,758	1,109	40%	41	45	89	147	204	214	222	147

+ 18 houses connected to Boxford scheme.

1,109 houses is 33% of the 3,368 total number of houses in the District. 41 houses were connected for the first time in 1957.

During 1957 a new housing site sewage disposal works was constructed at Mackenzie Place, Cockfield to serve 24 dwellings. This works, comprising a settlement tank, aerating percolating filter and humus tank and land irrigation system, replaced an inadequate and redundant scheme.

Maintenance work at the three village sewage disposal works at Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham and at the 12 housing site disposal works is carried out under the supervision of the Surveyor. The maintenance staff consists of a sewage works attendant and one assistant with some assistance from the two cesspool emptying crew in desludging the smaller housing site works. The extent of this work is growing and it becomes more and more difficult to maintain a high standard of maintenance with the existing staff.

The cutting of grass growing on the large areas of land surrounding works is a time absorbing job, especially during a wet summer. As the number of houses connected to the sewers increases, so does the large quantities of sludge which have to be dealt with at the disposal works.

The mechanisation of the work of moving sludge from the sludge lagoons by means of a "Rearloda" scoop fitted to a tractor has helped this side of the work to a very marked degree. The work of adapting the sludge lagoons to enable the tractor to be used is proceeding. The speeding up of the emptying of sludge lagoons has enabled more frequent desludging of the works to take place and better effluents can be discharged into the streams. Free mechanical loading of sludge onto farmers' trailers is offered but few farmers are interested in taking sludge and the sludge is, for the most part, dumped on the periphery of the disposal site, where further drying can take place away from the lagoons.

During the year samples of effluent were taken by Officials of the Essex River Board Pollution Prevention and Fisheries Department from three village works and from four of the housing site disposal works with the following results:-

Parish	Total	Satisfactory	Slightly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bildeston	5	2	2	1
Boxford	4	1	3	-
Great Green, Cockfield	2	1	1	-
Hitcham	1	-	-	1
Lavenham	4	1	3	-
Milden	1	-	-	1
Polstead	1	-	1	-

The ten samples that were slightly unsatisfactory contained 5 to 10 parts per million suspended matter more than the standard of 30 parts per million.

It is anticipated that the increased desludging now possible since the introduction of mechanised sludge removal, will produce more samples in the future that will comply with the high standards that the Essex River Board require of effluents discharged into the streams.

2. Rivers & Streams

The Rivers Brett and Box and their tributories flow through the three most heavily populated areas in the Rural District, Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham. These three parishes are served by public sewers and 92% of the dwellings on the route of the sewers have drainage facilities, thus very much curtailing pollution of the Rivers at these places.

Pollution of the River Brett takes place at Monks Eleigh and Kersey where ancient drains empty their contents into the Rivers without treatment.

The Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Lemon & Blizard, have been instructed to prepare schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal for these two parishes for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, to obtain approval for financial assistance under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944. In the case of Monks Eleigh, agreement has been reached with the owner of land chosen for a disposal site and negotiations are in progress at Kersey.

At the Mackenzie Place, Cockfield housing site, an old disposal works has been scrapped and a new works installed to improve the effluent discharged from this site.

During the year several private drainage systems were constructed by private individuals whose properties were not served by public sewers. In no case was an overflow allowed into a ditch or stream, but the effluents either being soaked into the land or removed from watertight cesspools with the cesspool emptier.

3. (i) Closet Accommodation

The table on page 8 records that 1,109 (33%) of the 3,368 houses in the District have water closets and drainage connected to the public sewers or Council housing site sewage disposal works. During the year 41 dwellings were provided with water closets connected to Council owned disposal schemes. Many of the houses in the remainder of the District have W.Cs. connected to private disposal schemes.

The Council use their statutory powers under the Public Health Act, 1936, to secure the provision of W.Cs. in appropriate cases, and during 1957 W.Cs. were provided as a result of Statutory Notices as follows:- Bildeston 1; Boxford 2; Edwardstone 4, and Lavenham 6.

A summary of the results of Statutory Action taken to secure the conversion of E.Cs. to W.Cs. since the provision of village sewerage schemes is as follows:-

Parish	Statutory Notices Served under Section 44 P.H.A.1936	W.C. Conversions carried out in Compliance with Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices time expired but W.C. conversions not carried out
Bildeston	2	2	-
Boxford	11	7	4
Edwardstone	4	4	-
Lavenham	33	27	6
Total:	50	40	10

The E.Cs. at the "White Hart Inn", Boxford, "Compasses Inn", Boxford, and the "Swan Inn", Boxford, have been converted to W.Cs. during the year and connected to the public sewers.

The Cosford R.D.C. made provision for the drainage of the Boxford V.P. School in 1950.

The West Suffolk County Council have put in hand the work of improvements to the very insanitary closet accommodation at the V.P. School. (The work has been completed at the time of writing this report).

The availability of mains water to 92% of the dwellings in the District has enabled many owners to provide their dwellings with W.Cs. and drainage facilities. The Council encourage owners to take advantage of Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949, and so ensure the provision of sinks, baths, hot water systems, in addition to W.Cs. and drainage. Conversion of E.Cs. to W.Cs. and the provision of private drainage schemes have taken place at the undermentioned licensed premises:- "Cock Inn", Brent Eleigh, "Fox and Hounds", Groton, "Red Rose", Lindsey and "The Bull", Monks Eleigh.

A measure of additional private drainage schemes can be seen in a 57% increase in the number of private cesspools emptied during the year.

There are still 22 parishes which are not served by public sewers. Collection of nightsoil was carried out twice weekly in the unsewered part of Boxford and in Kersey and a once weekly collection in the unsewered portions of Bildeston and Lavenham and in the parishes of Brettenham, Groton, Monks Eleigh and Whatfield. Requests for the service to be extended have been received, but the Dennis Cesspool Emptier is working to maximum capacity. In addition to the collection of nightsoil the vehicle is used for desludging housing site sewage disposal works and the emptying of private cesspools and septic tanks etc. This latter service has increased by 57% over the previous year, as can be seen from the following table:-

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Private cesspools within Cosford R.D.	135	122	159	161	180	226	356
Private cesspools outside Cosford R.D.	15	13	7	12	9	12	3
Cosford R.D. housing site cesspools and settlement tanks	84	87	88	153	202	161	124

(ii) Public Cleansing

There has been no alterations in the refuse collection arrangements during the year. The "kerbside" system of collection is in force. The working of overtime each week to enable the whole of the parish of Lavenham to be dealt with in one day, authorised by the Council in 1955, continued. This allows an improved service to other villages. The collection schedule now operating provides for a weekly collection in the more built-up areas of Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham, a fortnightly collection in the parishes of Aldham, Brent Eleigh, Brettenham, Cockfield, Edwardstone, Groton, Hitcham, Kersey, Layham, Monks Eleigh, Nedging-with-Naughton, Elmsett, Polstead and Wattisham, and a monthly collection in the remaining eight parishes, Chelsworth, Kettlebaston, Lindsey, Milden, Preston St. Mary, Semer, Thorpe Morieux, Whatfield.

Ratepayers use the service more and more and it becomes increasingly difficult to carry out a regular collection with one refuse vehicle without the men working excessive overtime. During the year the refuse tip at Boxford became full. This pit was a very untidy place which had been used for indiscriminate tipping prior to being taken over by the Council. It has now been reclaimed and handed back to the owner to form a useful part of his land. The loss of this tip has added to the difficulties of maintaining the service having added a considerable mileage as all refuse from the Boxford area now has to be taken to the Semer tip. The tip at Monks Eleigh is rapidly filling and the greater part of the refuse is tipped at Semer where reclaimation of a disused gravel working is in progress.

The tips are regularly treated to control fly and rodent infestation.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The following table, recording the number of inspections carried out by Mr. Hine and Mr. Panks, has been supplied by Mr. Hine:-

Number of visits Public Health & Housing Acts	379
Housing Act, 1949 (Grant aided improvements)	343
Tents, vans and sheds	45
Factories	72
Shops and food premises	251
Dairies	3
Water samples - bacteriological	88
ditto - chemical	1
Re water schemes	89
Private water supplies	47
Refuse collection	224
Nightsoil	63
After infectious desease	23
Disinfestation	3

Bakehouses	15
Slaughterhouses and meat inspections, butchers shops	155
Schools	12
Public houses	64
Housing sites	62
New buildings	184
Byelaw and Planning, etc.	201
Alterations to existing buildings	133
New drainage and closet conversions	103
Sewers	70
Sewage disposal works	303
Petroleum	28
Explosives	7
Housing management	405

Notices Served under the Public Health Act, 1936

Informal Notices	outstanding 1st January, 1957	24
ditto	served during 1957	81
ditto	complied with during 1957	79
ditto	outstanding 31st December, 1957	26
Statutory Notices	outstanding 1st January, 1957	23
ditto	served during 1957	-
ditto	complied with during 1957	15
ditto	outstanding 31st December, 1957	8

Factory Act, 1947 - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	5	8	2	Nil.
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	29	30	1	Nil.
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers)	2	2	Nil.	Nil.
	36	40	3	Nil.

+i.e. Electrical stations (Sections 103(1)), Institutions, (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108)

Defects found during these inspections were two cases of want of cleanliness and one case of unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences. All three were remedied during 1957. No cases were reported to us by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

There were no outworkers in the District during 1957.

(iv) Shops & Offices

Sanitary arrangements at shops and offices are satisfactory. Owners have taken advantage where piped water supplies and sewers are available to provide W.Cs. In most other cases W.Cs. and drains are connected to private cesspool arrangements.

(v) Camping Sites

There has been no public health nuisance at caravan sites during the year. At the 31st December, 1957, ten licences were in force for the occupation of moveable dwellings. The licences were in respect of two huts, one converted bus and one van, and the remainder were six reasonably well equipped caravans.

In all cases where the Council authorise the issue of a caravan licence, the following conditions are attached:-

(a) That a supply of wholesome water sufficient for the occupiers of the caravan be provided within a reasonable distance thereof.

(b) That adequate sanitary and drainage arrangements be provided to the satisfaction of the Council's Surveyor.

(c) That a suitable receptacle for house refuse be provided.

(d) That the site be kept in a clean and tidy condition and no other unauthorised buildings be erected thereon.

(vi) Smoke Abatement
There were no cases of smoke nuisance in the Rural District during 1957.

(vii) Swimming Baths
There are no swimming baths within the Rural District.

(viii) Eradication of Bed Bugs
No bed bug infestation was reported or discovered during the year. Three minor cases of flea infestation were dealt with during the year; Messrs. Cooper, McDougal and Robertson's multispray being used for this purpose.

(ix) Rodent Control
The Council employ the service of a full-time rodent operator, Mr. R. W. Fenning, working under the supervision of the Surveyor. The District is surveyed systematically to discover any rodent infestations. Treatments are given for the eradication of vermin. Sewers and refuse tips are given special attention. The work of Mr. Fenning is indicated in the table which follows on page 14.

(x) The Rag, Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951
There are no premises in the District which require registration or licensing under the above Act. The premises in the District which carry out upholstery work only carry out repair, re-making and reconditioning of articles and are, therefore, exempt from registration under Section 1 (2) of the Act which is required for manufacture of new goods.

(xi) Schools
There are twelve village schools in use in the Rural District. Every school has a wholesome and plentiful supply of water from the Council's mains.

The schools at Bildeston and Lavenham have waterborne sanitation connected to the Council's public sewers. Sewerage facilities were provided by the Council in 1950 to give waterborne sanitation to Boxford school and the West Suffolk County Council, has in 1957, been able to have this work commenced.

(xii) Public Houses
The co-operation of the Brewery Companies in bringing their licenced premised up to the standard necessary to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, continued during the year. A steady programme of modernisation proceeded during the year and it is pleasing to report that major improvements to the sanitary arrangements were carried out at the following licenced houses:- "Cock Inn", Brent Eleigh, "Fox and Hounds", Groton, "Swan Inn", Boxford, "Compasses Inn", Boxford, "White Hart Inn", Boxford, "Bull Inn", Monks Eleigh, and the "Red Rose Inn", Lindsey.

Every public house in the district is connected to the Council's water main and the licensees generally keep their houses in a very good standard of cleanliness. Very few of the houses within the District cater for meals.

The licence of the "Bakers Arms", Boxford was allowed to lapse and the premises were converted to a private dwelling house, during 1957.

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses inc. Council Houses	(3) All Other	(4) Total 1,2 & 3	(5) Agricultural
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	25	2,992	188	3,205	297
Number of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	-	144	15	159	18
(b) Survey under Act	6	2,378	33	2,417	274
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	19	152	61	232	5
Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	51	2,830	109	2,990	327
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rat (Major)	2	-	-	2	27
(a) Rat (Minor)	2	227	1	230	4
(b) Mice (Major)	-	1	-	1	4
(b) Mice (Minor)	-	23	3	26	1
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	4	251	4	259	36
Number of treatments carried out including re-treatments	12	486	13	511	37
Number of "block" control schemes carried out		4			

Note 1: With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2: (1) Premises used by the Local Authority for the purposes of trade should be entered in column 3.
(2) Sewers should not be included.
(3) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in columns 2 and 3.

Note 3: For the purpose of completing Sections 2, 4 and 5, each property should be entered once only in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.

SECTION D
HOUSING

1. (i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 321
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 379

(ii) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. 38
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 42

(iii) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 38

(iv) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 94

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwelling houses at which improvements or repairs have been carried out in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers — 79

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs — Nil

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-

(a) By owners — Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners — Nil

Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied - Section 93 — Nil

- Section 44 — Nil

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners — 15

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners — Nil

Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which

(a) Demolition Orders were made — 7

(b) Undertakings accepted not to re-let for human habitation — 5

(c) Undertakings accepted to carry out specified works of repair — 5

(d) Undertakings cancelled after completion of specified works of repair — 5

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders — 12

Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made — 2

(2) Number of dwelling houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders — 2

Proceedings under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936

Number of dwelling houses the subject of an "Official Representation" and declared by the Council to be a Clearance Area — Nil

Number of dwelling houses comprising a Clearance Area and subject to a Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed by the Minister — Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year — 1

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein — 1

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein — 15

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year — Nil

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year — 1

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases — 5

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding — Nil

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident population in 1957 was 9,390 persons - the number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the Rate book was 3,368 - an average of 2.8 persons per house throughout the District.

The Council's 1957 contribution to the housing needs of the District, in addition to the general repair and maintenance of existing houses is indicated by the following summary, (a) to (d):-

(a) During 1957 there were 8 Council houses built in the District and 13 private dwelling houses. This is indicated in the following table which shows the post-war building:-

	Total all Houses	Total	Council Houses Built in Parish														% of Houses in Parish which are Council Houses
			Total pre-war & Emergency war	Total post-war	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Aldham	49	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%
Brent Eleigh	60	12	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	20%
Brettenham	101	8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	8%
Bildeston	265	93	23	70	-	4	10	10	14	6	8	10	-	-	8	-	35%
Boxford	273	63	19	44	-	-	-	2	10	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	23%
Chelsworth	55	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
Cockfield	239	50	24	26	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	21%
Edwardstone	120	24	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	4	-	20%
Elmsett	119	32	10	22	-	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	6	-	26%
Groton	77	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16%
Hitcham	216	29	11	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	14%
Kersey	152	18	4	14	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	12%
Kettlebaston	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lavenham	552	92	30	62	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	16	22	6	14	-	17%
Layham	132	18	2	16	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	14%
Lindsey	63	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10%
Milden	51	6	2	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%
Monks Eleigh	160	14	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	9%
Nedging-with N.	100	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%
Polstead	199	34	10	24	4	-	-	4	-	3	1	-	6	6	-	-	17%
Preston St. Mary	77	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8%
Semer	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thorpe Morieux	92	14	6	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	15%
Wattisham	42	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%
Whatfield	87	39	19	20	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	43%
	3,368	594	232	362	8	12	29	35	28	33	17	46	52	40	62	-	18%
Private houses built post-war				142	13	19	18	13	18	15	8	8	10	7	10	3	

+ 30 of these were prefabricated houses erected, 8 at Bildeston, 8 at Boxford and 14 at Lavenham.

It is the policy of the Housing Committee to bring all pre-war houses that are lacking in amenities up to standard as quickly as possible and plans and specifications are being prepared by the Surveyor's Department to enable tenders to be obtained.

During the year the modernisation of 6 pre-war Council houses at Boxford took place. These houses were provided with baths, W.Cs., hot water systems, etc. 8 post-war houses at Thorpe Morieux and 8 at Layham, which were built before mains water supply was available and had to make do with improvised sanitary arrangements, have now been completed by the provision of hot water systems, baths and W.Cs.

At Cockfield 4 Council owned concrete bungalows that were unfit have been demolished and the occupiers re-housed in new houses erected on adjoining plots.

(b) Improvement Grants

The Council encouraged the submission of applications for Improvement Grants as in past years. Grants amounting to £4,526 were approved in respect of 19 dwellings. Since the inception of Improvement Grants in 1949 the Council have authorised grants amounting to £30,252 in respect of 138 dwellings. The very definite help towards the improvement of agricultural workers' dwellings, with the aid of Improvement grants, can be seen from the following figures:-

No. of dwellings approved for Grant	Occupiers employed in Agriculture		Occupiers NOT employed in Agriculture	
	Tenants	Owner/occupier	Tenants	Owner/occupier
19	13	1	2	3

The Council completed the reconditioning of a terrace of XVIIth century houses in Water Street, Lavenham, to a scheme approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for financial assistance under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949. This scheme has provided 4 very good dwellings out of a terrace of 6 cottages that would most likely have become slum property had not the Council taken this action which has also preserved part of ancient Lavenham.

(c) Loans

The Council approved loans under the provisions of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts to enable persons to purchase houses for their own occupation. Loans were also made under the Housing Acts to assist in the repairs and improvement of houses.

(d) Subsidies

There were no applications made for the grant of a subsidy to private persons wishing to build dwellings for occupation by agricultural workers during the year.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949

Number of milk distributors on register	1
Number of dairies on register	2
Number of dealers on register	2

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1949

Number of licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	1
Number of supplementary licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested	1
Number of Supplementary licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	3
Number of licences to sell milk as Sterilised	2
Number of supplementary licences to sell milk as pasteurised	1

26 samples of milk were taken with results as tabulated below:-

MILK Nature of sample	No. of samples	PHOSPHATASE TEST		METHYLENE BLUE TEST		Total number of unsatisfactory samples
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	21	21	Nil	18	Nil	Nil
Pasteurised	5	5	Nil	2	Nil	Nil

Almost all the milk sold in the District is either pasteurised or T.T. pasteurised The greater part of the milk sold in the District is distributed from Greenbank Dairy situated at Boxford. A very good standard of care and cleanliness is maintained at the dairy which is equipped with a large refrigerated cold store in addition to sterilisation, pasteurising and bottling plant. The milk from this dairy is also distributed in the neighbouring rural districts of Melford, Samford and Gipping and the urban areas of Hadleigh and Sudbury. The results of the bacteriological analysis of samples of the milk have been very satisfactory throughout the year.

(b) Ice-cream

There are no premises licensed for the manufacture of ice-cream in the rural district. During the year one shop was registered for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream. There are now 22 registered retailers. No ice-cream is sold other than that which is pre-packed except the ice-cream sold from mobile vans.

(c) Meat and Other Foods

Very little meat is slaughtered in this District, the greater part being bought by the butchers from meat wholesalers. Licences to slaughter are in force in respect of two premises in Bildeston, one at Boxford and one at Cockfield. The only slaughterhouse in regular use is at Bildeston where the butcher concerned slaughters animals that have been raised on his own and other local farms, resulting in the sale of a very high quality meat. One butcher at Boxford occasionally slaughters cattle, but the remaining slaughterhouses are used occasionally mainly for slaughtering pigs which have been raised by the butchers concerned.

All the premises used, whilst not of model byelaw standards, are maintained in clean condition and the butchers co-operate in every way with the public health inspection to ensure that a clean and wholesome product is sold to the public.

No horses are slaughtered for human consumption in the District and there are no shops selling horse meat for human consumption.

During the year all the premises to which the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 applied (including Public houses) were inspected. Co-operation from shopkeepers and licensees was forthcoming all being anxious to bring their premises up to the required standards. A gradual improvement of fixtures and fittings is taking place.

Mains water is piped into every food shop and licensed house in the District. Where public sewers are available all the premises have W.C. and drainage schemes have been arranged. Where electricity is available, many shopkeepers and licensees have installed electric geysers to provide a supply of constant hot water. This has proved especially useful where the shop or bar sink fittings are remote from the domestic hot water system.

Food Premises in the District	1955	1956	1957
Hotels & licensed premises	40	40	39
Restaurants & cafes	2	2	2
Grocers & general stores	30	30	30
Ice-cream premises	21	21	22
Confectioners	9	9	9
Butchers	12	12	10
Fishmongers	2	2	2
Dairies	3	3	3
Greengrocers	4	4	4
Bakers	4	4	4
Fried fish shops	3	3	1
Premises registeres under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.			
Sausage manufacturers	12	12	10
Ice-cream premises	21	21	22

The registered sausage manufacturers are all butchers who make sausages as part of their general business. The inspections of these premises are included in the inspection of butchers shop.

Food Stalls

There are no stalls from which food is sold in the Rural District.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed Number inspected	143 126	Nil Nil	35 38	58 52	115 164	Nil Nil
All diseases Except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.0%	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.6%	Nil
Cystercercosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955

During routine visits to food premises, the Regulations have been discussed and explained to the proprietors. Informal action has been taken with regard to the following matters:-

Smoking in food room	2
Provision of sinks and/or lavatory basins	3
Cooked meat not kept below 50°F	-
Unwrapped sweets exposed to contamination	1
Equipment not in clean condition	2
Food not protected against contamination by flies	2
Premises not in good repair	4

Educational Activity Regarding Food Hygiene

No clean food guilds have been inaugurated in the District. Copies of posters issued by the Ministry of Health drawing attention to the prevention of food poisoning by means of good hygienic practices, were issued to hotels and shops.

(d) Adulteration Etc.
(e) Chemical, Bacteriological examination
(f) Nutrition
(g) Shell-fish (Mulluscan)
(h) Water-cress

No change.

SECTION F.
PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The table following shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year. These are the final numbers after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Disease Hospital.

	Males.	Females.
Scarlet Fever	8	3
Whooping Cough	14	25
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-
Measles	50	53
Pneumonia	12	6
Erysipelas	2	1
	87	88
	Total: 175	

1957 was a year in which no exceptional incidence of infectious disease occurred in Cosford Rural District.

There were 6 deaths from Pneumonia during 1957.

T U B E R C U L O S I S.
New Cases and Mortality.

NEW CASES.

	1957.	1956.	1955.	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.	1950.
Pulmonary	1	4	4	5	5	6	6	6
Non-Pulmonary	2	1	Nil	3	4	3	1	2

Ages of Cases notified in 1957:-

Pulmonary, Males, Nil.
Females, 35 years.

Non-Pulmonary, Males, 74 and 39 years.
Females, Nil

MORTALITY. During 1957 there was one death, a female .

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Cases at commencement 1957.	20	14	2	7	22	21
2. Notified first in 1957.	-	1	2	-	2	1
3. Restored to Register.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Added by Transfers.	-	1	-	-	-	1
5. Cases removed from Register.	2	4	1	2	3	6
6. Remaining at end of 1957.	18	12	3	5	21	17

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The table following shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year. These are the final numbers after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

	Males.	Females.
Scarlet Fever	8	3
Whooping Cough	16	25
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-
Measles	30	53
Pneumonia	12	6
Erysipelas	2	1
	87	88

Total: 175

1957 was a year in which no exceptional incidence of Infectious disease occurred in Cosford Rural District.

There were 6 deaths from Pneumonia during 1957.

T U B E R C U L O S I S.
New Cases and Mortality.

NEW CASES.

	1957.	1956.	1955.	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.	1950.
Pulmonary	1	4	4	5	5	6	6	6
Non-pulmonary	2	1	Nil	3	4	3	1	2

Ages of Cases notified in 1957:-

Pulmonary. Males. 31.
Females. 39 years.

Non-pulmonary, Males. 7m and 39 years.
Females. Nil

MORTALITY. During 1957 there was one death, a female.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Cases at commencement 1957.	20	31	2	1	22	32
2. Notified first in 1957.	-	1	2	-	2	1
3. Restored to Register.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Added by Transfers.	-	1	-	-	-	1
5. Cases removed from Register.	2	4	1	1	3	5
6. Remaining at end of 1957.	18	29	3	2	21	31